



1. Different methods of research designs
2. Explain in detail about reliability and validity.

**SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Different definition of research
4. Classification of sampling methods.
5. Research in Linguistics
6. Descriptive statistics
7. Inferential statistics
8. Quasi-experimental methods
9. Cluster sampling
10. Importance of research
11. Different types of randomization
12. Different methods of collection of data

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**10 X 1 = 10 Marks**

13. Which is not the Objectives of research?
  - a) To discover new facts
  - b) To verify and test important facts
  - c) To find solutions to scientific, nonscientific and social problems
  - d) To discover old and scientific facts
14. The data of research is
  - a) Qualitative only
  - b) Quantitative only
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) Neither a nor b
15. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part
  - a) Deductive inference
  - b) Inductive inference
  - c) Pseudo-inference
  - d) Objective inference
16. Random sampling is helpful as it is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) An economical method of data collection
  - b) Free from personal biases
  - c) Reasonably accurate
  - d) All the above





- a) Simple random sampling
- b) Stratified random sampling
- c) Systematic random sampling
- d) All the above

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size
- a) Area sampling
  - b) Cluster sampling
  - c) Purposive sampling
  - d) Systematic sampling
20. In research search is a verb meaning
- a) To examine closely and carefully
  - b) To test and try
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
21. Research and Development (R&D) become the index of development of country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?
- a) Because R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country
  - b) Because R&D targets the human development
  - c) Because R&D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country
  - d) All the above
22. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called.
- a) Stratified sample
  - b) Quota sample
  - c) Cluster sample
  - d) All of the above

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